

sented and discussed with much profit and enjoyment to the members present from various parts of the county.

Dr. W. Gunn, of Clinton, gave an excellent account of the results he obtained in four recent cases of practatectomy.

Dr. Rogers, of Brucefield, gave a review of the modern methods of treating lobar pneumonia.

Dr. Michell, of Dublin, described rheumatic tonsillitis and its complications.

Dr. Burrows of Seaforth gave the history of a case of subacute pancreatitis.

At that meeting also the treasurer reported that in response to an appeal for aid to Belgian physicians \$120 had been received from the physicians of Huron County, which was duly forwarded to Dr. Wishart of Toronto, treasurer of the fund.

R. C. REDMOND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

THE TREATMENT OF INACCESSIBLE HEMORRHAGE.

Every physician feels the need occasionally of a reliable agent in persistent hemorrhage that is inaccessible to the ordinary modes of treatment. In Coagulose we have a product that meets this want—meets it better, it is believed, than any agent hitherto employed for the control of hemorrhage due to defective coagulation of the blood. Coagulose is prepared in the biological laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., from normal horse serum. It is a sterile, anhydrous powder, obtained by precipitation. It contains the fibrin ferment necessary for clotting the blood and is soluble in cold water. It is administered hypodermically (subcutaneously).

Coagulose is indicated in all cases of hemorrhage due to defective clotting of the blood, as in purpura, hemorrhage of the new-born, nasal hemorrhage, hemorrhage from gastric or duodenal ulcer, pulmonary hemorrhage, hemorrhage during and after prostatectomy, hemorrhage from the kidney pelvis, hemorrhage from the bladder, uterine hemorrhage and hemorrhage after turbinectomies and tonsillectomies. It is also useful as a local styptic to bleeding surfaces. For this purpose the powder may be applied on a tampon or on sterile gauze or cotton. Coagulose is der, equivalent to ten cubic centimeters of blood serum. A solution is made by the addition of six to eight cubic centimeters of sterile water.

Physicians are advised to write Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont., for their brochure on Coagulose, which contains the original